

LABOR CLASHION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVII

San Francisco, April 8, 1938

No. 10

Second Radio Broadcast Gives Truth as Keynote Of A. F. of L. Program

By KENNETH W. GARDNER (I. L. N. S.)

Headlining pointed talks by figures of national note in labor, trade and governmental circles, its scope as broad and fresh as today's news, its sweeping pace quickened by musical and dramatic flashes and interludes, the second radio broadcast of "Labor on Parade," presented in Washington with a forty-five minute prelude, set a fine new high in the American Federation of Labor move to give public emphasis to labor's fundamental principles.

"Labor Stands for Truth" was the keynote. President William Green spoke, as did Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia; Sal. B. Hoffman, national president of the Upholsterers' Union; Richardson Saunders, assistant to the secretary of labor; R. J. Steelman, director of conciliation of the Department of Labor; Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics; former Congressman John Baer, representing the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department and its national exposition, and others.

National Leaders Attend

More than a hundred men and women of national importance were present to see and hear the program go on the air from the main dining room of the Ambassador Hotel. Station WOL broadcast the composite prelude of forty-five minutes of living broadcasting; then followed the fifteen-minute transcription, "Labor on Parade," which is being broadcast over fifty-nine radio stations throughout the country. A few days later the full hour program went on the air from WEVD in New York, complete radioscryption having been made during the Washington presentation.

Expressing horror at recent events in Europe and Asia, with treaties violated, armies on the march, weak nations invaded, President William Green said in part:

"We have become convinced that dictatorship stands for terror, for hatred and for the abolition of those principles of freedom, justice and goodwill on which American democracy was founded.

Labor Ready to Co-operate

"The American Federation of Labor wants no part of dictatorship. It is determined that the mad dogs of communism and fascism, which have overrun other nations, must not gain even a foothold here."

Referring to the business slump, President Green said: "We are ready to pitch in and help. We are ready to work with the government and with business in a co-ordinated and co-operative effort to get things moving again."

Explaining his belief that union members in the furniture trade are unemployed because consumers are afraid of high retail prices, Sal. B. Hoffman told the audience his organization suggested asking the federal government to help find the truth, including that about installment furniture business; and by direct action identify stores that are unfair in prices, representation of quality or labor conditions.

Ramspeck and Others Heard

Congressman Ramspeck said in part: "If labor is to be successful in its effort to better the condi-

tions of its membership it needs to gain and hold the confidence of the public.

"It must maintain a reputation for fair play, must have a record for living up to its agreements. It must not be afraid for the public to have knowledge of its operation."

Messrs. Saunders, Steelman and Lubin of the United States Department of Labor high-lighted the fields of their work. John Baer gave a quick preview of the Union Label Trades Department Exposition opening May 16 for one week at Music Hall, Cincinnati. Spot news flashes were offered from the week's Washington grist emphasizing the active work of A. F. of L. interests in compelling truth in labeling virgin woolen goods, and pointing to the real significance and consequences of surface trends.

Ground Broken for Construction of Large Addition to Plant at Thirteenth and Howard Streets

Inauguration of construction work for a large addition to its plant at Thirteenth and Howard streets was entered upon on Friday afternoon of last week by the Marin Dairymen's Milk Company, Limited, when ground was broken for the work and suitable ceremonies for the occasion were observed.

Among those who attended the event and participated in the ceremonies were many city officials.

Since the company started in business, in 1930, various adjustments to its plant have been necessary, and it was finally decided that a much larger space would have to be provided to care for present business as well as to make provision for additional new business resulting from the normal growth of the city.

The many friends of the Marin Dairymen's Milk Company wish it success and progress.

Thomas Foster is the general manager of the concern.

HOUSING FOR PUERTO RICO

Santiago Iglesias, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico and head of the island's labor movement, has introduced a bill to authorize the Puerto Rican legislature to create public slum clearance and housing agencies, issue bonds for them and otherwise provide financial assistance for their projects.

Minority Dictatorship Doomed

The American Federation of Labor is forging ahead. The membership in the labor movement is increasing and it is my judgment that the C. I. O. will continue to gradually fade out of the picture, and will soon be a memory that will lie side by side with the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union, the Western Federation of Labor, the American Labor Union, the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union.

The C. I. O. will pass out of existence and it will be forgotten as an idea of a few men who were willing to gamble at the expense of the trade union movement to establish what they believed to be a new form of organization, when as a matter of fact, they have tried to establish a dictatorship of a minority over a majority.—Frank Morrison.

World Coal Conference To Plan Agreement for Reducing Miners' Hours

Shorter hours for coal miners will be considered at a World Coal Conference convoked by the International Labor Organization and opening in Geneva on May 2. Government, employers' and workers' representatives from nearly all the big coal-producing countries, including the United States, will attend.

Modeled upon the lines of the World Textile Conference, held by the I. L. O. in Washington in April, 1937, the coal conference has as its purpose "the consideration of the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines, account being taken of the economic and social factors which may have a bearing on hours of work in that industry."

Although purely of an advisory character, it is expected to make valuable suggestions to the International Labor Conference, which meets in Geneva in June, and which will have to consider the same question.

Hope for World Pact

It is hoped that, just as the Washington Textile Conference paved the way for the adoption at last year's Labor Conference of a forty-hour-week convention, or international agreement, for the textile industry, so the World Coal Conference will be able to pave the way for a future agreement regarding reduction of working hours in the coal mining industry.

While at the present time the greater part of the coal-mining industry in the United States enjoys a seven-hour day and thirty-five-hour week, the working hours in many European and Oriental countries are considerably longer.

Watt to Represent United States

Each government has been asked to send three delegates to the conference—one representing the government, one the employers, and one the workers.

The Governing Body of the I. L. O. will be represented at the coal conference by Frederick W. Leggett, its chairman and the British government representative; Hans C. Oersted, Danish employers' representative, and Robert J. Watt, United States workers' representative.

War Bonuses for Marine Workers Become Matter of Discussion

War bonus demands of various maritime unions whose members voyage to the China coast were discussed this week by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the foreign trades route committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

The committee announced that the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association had agreed with it that the system of war bonus for mariners be discontinued, especially on ships making Shanghai a port of call.

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union secretary-treasurer, in a letter to William Montgomery, secretary of the committee, said the union's agreement with the shipowners did not contemplate the calling in of a third party while discussing a matter of policy. But the Sailors' Union official agreed to meet with the committee, nevertheless, Montgomery said.

Agricultural Workers Condemn Labor Board

Condemnation of the attitude of the National Labor Relations Board office at San Francisco for support of the C. I. O. in groups where the C. I. O. has no membership at all was voiced at Modesto on Sunday last at the monthly meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Workers.

Expressions of condemnation came from more than a dozen northern and central cannery and agricultural workers' unions whose membership has been directly or indirectly influenced by the attitude of the Labor Board in definitely aligning itself with the C. I. O.

Charles W. Real, Oakland, president of the Council, presided, and unions from all parts of the state, including southern California citrus workers, were represented.

The citrus groups requested assistance in organizing workers under the banner of the A. F. of L., and it was agreed that all assistance possible will be thrown into this field, and efforts made to co-ordinate activities in the south with those in central and northern parts of the state, to the end of obtaining decent wages and working conditions for workers in this branch of the industry.

Reports were also made that the cannery workers are co-operating with the cannery workers' unions in giving first preference of employment to those members living in the various districts where canneries are located.

Discussion was had on the attack of the Associated Farmers on organized labor, and it was stated that approximately 90 per cent of the real farmers of California—not those living in city

hotels and directing large farms—are in sympathy with the workers and are seeking the co-operation of organized labor to help them in solving their problems.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in Marysville on Sunday, May 8.

IMPORTANT RADIO DISCUSSION

A congressional committeeman's reaction to current social legislation will be available to listeners on the N. B. C. Red Network Tuesday, April 12, when Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia will speak from Washington between 4:45 and 5 p. m., P. S. T. Taking as his subject, "America Looking Ahead," Congressman Randolph will outline his personal views on economic schemes and long-range planning for work relief. He is a member of the special labor subcommittee of the House which is now considering wages and hours legislation.

Preferential Hiring Won by Cigarmakers

A two-day strike of 250 members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America employed by the Jose Escalante & Co. cigar factory at Tampa, Fla., ended in victory, the manufacturer agreeing to abide by an agreement providing for preferential employment of union members. The agreement was signed last year.

The strike was in the nature of a test of an interpretation of the agreement made by the United States Department of Labor and had the support of 6000 other members of seven locals of the Cigar Makers' Union employed in Tampa factories. The strikers charged non-union workers were employed in violation of the agreement. The walkout resulted in all of the company's workers joining the union.

Interpretation of the agreement was made by Turner W. Battle, assistant to the secretary of labor, and confirmed by the secretary. The major point at issue was the preferential employment of union members.

It was decided that the agreement means that members of the Cigar Makers' Union are to be given preference in employment when new help is hired, employment within the factories, when discharge or layoff becomes necessary, and in rehiring after discharge or layoff.

The strike at the plant of Escalante & Co. has made the interpretation "stick" and it is expected all members of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa will observe it.

Reorganization Bill To Face Stiff Battle

The Byrnes bill to reorganize the administrative machinery of the government having passed the Senate by a vote of 49 to 42, after a hot fight and a sharp debate, it now goes to the House. Champions of the bill say that it will not go into the hands of the Rules Committee of the House, which would be a death sentence; but there is sure to be a warm battle if the measure comes to the floor.

The A. F. of L. has come out strongly against the bill, and William Green sent identical telegrams to all senators, protesting against the measure as a "sweeping delegation of congressional authority to the executive branch of the government." The American Federation of Government Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L., also opposed the bill.

Independent Agencies Exempt

The bill as it stands is very different from the measure first suggested to the President and Congress by the "experts" named to study the situation. That lumped in all the independent agencies; this leaves out all of them. Interstate Commerce Commission, F.P.C., F.T.C., S.E.C., and so on up to the number of fifteen, these independent commissions are let severely alone.

The bill has five titles. In Title I the President is given power to group and rearrange other agencies, but this power is very sharply limited. It must be used by executive order, and this order must lie before both houses of Congress for sixty days during the session before it can take effect.

In Title II the present Civil Service Commission is abolished, and a Civil Service Administration is set up, with authority to develop and extend the civil service. About 200,000 government employees not now under civil service probably would be placed there under this bill.

New Department Created

Title III deals with accounting and auditing. One of the chief objects of this part of the bill is to get rid of the despotic control formerly wielded by Controller-General McCarl. It would require a separate article to explain this one change.

Title IV creates a Department of Welfare, into which about twenty welfare agencies of government will be collected. It also creates a National Resource Planning Board of five members, to study the resources of the nation and make suggestions and reports on their use.

Title V gives the President six administrative assistants.

HEAVY TAXES ON MOTORISTS

Motor car owners pay a total annual tax bill of \$1,520,000,000 on oil, gas and license plates, says an estimate by the League of Women Buyers and Taxpayers of the Nation, Inc. This is more than manufacturers get for new cars in a year.

NEW TOWNSEND CAMPAIGN

Townsend National Recovery Movement headquarters announces a country-wide membership campaign with 1,000,000 new members in sixty days as its goal. Dr. Francis E. Townsend said the drive would begin in mid-April and that Townsend club mass meetings would be held simultaneously in every congressional district in the nation.

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Holding Company Act Is Approved by Court

The Supreme Court took a nibble at the utility holding company act, and found that nibble good and constitutional. But it carefully refrained from going any farther in its approval, says I. L. N. S.

The act provides that holding companies must register themselves as such with the Security and Exchange Commission, and that if they fail to do this they can be barred from using the mails and from any form of interstate commerce. The court declares that these two provisions of the act were constitutional and, moreover, that since they could be separated from the rest of the act they would remain in force even if everything else in the law were found unconstitutional.

Power of Congress Upheld

Chief Justice Hughes, reading the opinion of the court, first declared that Congress was entirely within its powers in ordering such companies to register. Congress was "entitled to demand from utility holding companies the fullest information as to organization, financial structure, and all the activities which could have any bearing upon the exercise of Congressional authority."

Having the right to demand this information, Chief Justice Hughes declared, Congress had a right to bar from the mails companies which refused to obey the law, and he continued:

"Wide Discretion" O. K.

"In the imposition of penalties for the violations of its rules Congress has a wide discretion. Sanctions may be of various types. They may involve the loss of a privilege which otherwise would be enjoyed. When Congress lays down a valid rule to govern those engaged in transactions in interstate commerce Congress may deny to those who violate the rule the right to engage in such transactions."

"And while Congress may not exercise its control over the mails to enforce a requirement which lies outside its constitutional province, when Congress lays down a valid regulation pertinent to the use of the mails it may withdraw the privilege of that use from those who disobey."

N.L.R.B. Case Decided

The decision was given by a vote of 6 to 1. Justice McReynolds dissented, and Justices Reed and Cardozo took no part.

The court upheld the jurisdiction of the N.L.R.B. over the Santa Cruz Packing Company, Oakland, Calif., a firm of whose output 37 per cent goes into interstate and foreign commerce. The company had resisted on the ground that most of its business is intrastate.

The court knocked out a fifty-day jail sentence imposed on Alma Lovell for distributing literature in Griffin, Ga., without the consent of the city manager. "Whatever the motive which induced the adoption of this ordinance," said Chief Justice Hughes, "it strikes at the very foundation of the freedom of the press and would restore the system of license and censorship in its baldest form."

The court also agreed to pass on the question of whether the child labor amendment is still before the states for ratification, or whether it has been definitely defeated.

California's Quota of Aliens Increases Unemployment Crisis

Governor Merriam of California, commenting on a joint legislative resolution asking drastic federal laws to deal with the alien problem in the United States, recently urged "all patriotic Americans" to support the movement to deport undesirables and curb the subversive activities of those permitted to remain in the country and compete against loyal American workers.

The governor estimated there were 300,000 aliens in California, and said the state's relief burden was increasing and a serious unemployment crisis prevailed.

"Way of Transgressor Is Hard," Pennsylvania Motorists Discover

"Every speeder arrested in Pennsylvania faces three major legal hurdles before he re-establishes his good driving status."

This statement was made by Chief Paul Kleinspehn of Boyertown, Pa., during a visit to headquarters of the California Department of Motor Vehicles at Sacramento.

Explaining the strict enforcement program in Pennsylvania, Chief Kleinspehn said:

"The motorist who exceeds fifty miles an hour in our state is arrested and given an immediate summons to court."

"On conviction the first offender is assessed a fine of \$12.50 or given ten days in jail, but the processes of strict enforcement have just begun."

"Within a week after conviction the offending motorist is summoned to appear before an inspector of the Pennsylvania Motor Patrol for a license suspension hearing and, in 98 per cent of the cases, licenses are suspended for periods ranging from ninety days to six months."

"With completion of the suspension period the motorist is required to appear again before a motor patrol inspector and post an \$11,000 surety bond before his license can be restored."

Call for Union Nurses

C. TRIPP, R. N., Publicity

As nurses organize throughout the country they must look to the well-established labor unions for advice as well as actual economic support. Nurses can be contacted not only by a friendly word of information but by the economic pressure which affects their purses.

While we know that hundreds of union workers and their families are being cared for daily during illness by graduate nurses rather than union nurses, we feel that it is not an indifference to the union, but the fact that the existence of a nurses' union has been so newly discovered.

We are now calling upon union labor to support union labor. Demand that your doctor call union nurses. In other words, "Union nurses for union purses."

Trade-Unionists Shun Non-Partisan League

By JOSEPH A. WISE (I.L.N.S.)

Trade unionists of Illinois are manifesting some interest in the activities of Labor's Non-partisan League, which is endeavoring to wield an influence in the current state-wide primary political campaign, to be concluded at the primary election April 12.

The officers of the league are encountering difficulties in their efforts to enlist the co-operation of prominent trade union officers. For example, John Fitzpatrick, internationally known president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, declined an invitation to co-operate following his gratuitous election to the state executive committee of the league at a meeting held at Springfield and which meeting Fitzpatrick did not attend.

To Cast Lot With Unions

Replying to letters received from President Ray Edmondson and Secretary Ralph E. Fischer of the Illinois State branch of the league, Fitzpatrick said, in part:

"If we cannot agree as trade unionists, how in the world can we hope to agree as politicians? As between political action and trade union action, I will cast my lot with the unions and forget politics."

Other city central labor body officers out in the state are said to be following the lead of President Fitzpatrick in this respect.

Red Daily Boosts League

Ray Edmondson is president of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America. Ralph E. Fischer is the president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The newly established "Mid-West Daily Record," an official organ of the Communist party of the United States, is actively supporting Labor's Non-partisan League in its efforts to become a strong political factor in the State of Illinois and in other states throughout the Middle West.

Chicago trade unionists who heard the broadcast are expressing amazement over the announcement by the National Broadcasting Company that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., of Wilmington, Del., war munitions manufacturers, had yielded its time over a national hookup one evening recently in order that the time might be given to Labor's Non-partisan League for a political broadcast.

"Who is in the middle in that sort of arrangement?" critical trade unionists are asking with much sarcasm.

William W. Hansen - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - Secretary

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Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1938

Morrison Opposes Reorganization Bill

An emphatically worded letter urging the House of Representatives to make certain specific changes in the bill for the reorganization of the government passed by the Senate and referred to the House of Representatives was sent to all members of the House by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that the bill is, in effect, an abdication by Congress of much of its constitutional authority to the executive branch of the government, Morrison took the firm position that the authority of Congress "ought to be broadened and extended instead of being curtailed or surrendered."

The A. F. of L. secretary-treasurer specifically urged that the United States Civil Service Commission and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be kept in their present status as independent government agencies, and said that if the bill was not amended so as to remove the fundamental objections stressed in his communication the American Federation of Labor would urge its recommitment to the select committee on government reorganization.

The text of Morrison's letter follows:

"I wish to call your attention to S. 3331, which was passed in the Senate last Monday in a form very objectionable to the American Federation of Labor and its entire membership.

"During the present Congress the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have consistently been denied the opportunity of being heard on any of the reorganization bills by the House committee. We are therefore calling upon the members of the House of Representatives to insist that full and complete debate with every opportunity for amendments be provided on the floor.

"In our opinion the Civil Service Commission and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission should be retained as independent agencies.

"We are of the further opinion and request that the House provide that any executive order issued by the President under this bill which consolidates, abolishes or transfers any bureau or department, or any of their functions, should not be effective until approved by a majority of both houses.

"We object most seriously to the sweeping delegation of congressional authority to the executive branch of the government, and we cannot understand how anyone interested in maintaining our form of government can propose or vote for it, as, in our opinion, the Congress ought to retain all its constitutional authority in conformity with principles of democratic procedure and democratic government and that said power ought to be

broadened and extended instead of being curtailed or surrendered.

"The American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations and its entire membership are greatly alarmed over the serious implications involved in this legislation.

"I sincerely and earnestly appeal to you to incorporate in the bill amendments along the lines above suggested. If this is not done we will be compelled to request recommitment."

Jobs and School Improvement

Federal appropriations to construct and modernize school buildings and otherwise improve public educational facilities offer an attack upon the depression that has attracted too little interest.

Bills now pending in Congress provide for federal school grants to the states. It is reported the bills, introduced by Senators Harrison, Schwollenbach and Hatch, will be considered at this session of Congress, which is good news.

Much attention has been paid to vocational education in recent years. In comparison, other forms of education have been neglected. Public education in most states received a tremendous blow during the 1929 depression, as is well known. Progress has been made in bringing educational facilities back to what they should be, but there is still a big job to be done before facilities are adequate.

The pending bills promise to rectify this condition, if passed. Under their provisions school plants would be put in first-class shape, new buildings erected, teaching staffs enlarged, and other needed improvements made.

Labor has strongly supported public education from its very beginning. The proposed program of federal help is in line with labor's principles and in addition would give employment and make for business recovery and prosperity.

International Co-operation

In a world worried by wars and rumors of wars it is cheering to see international co-operation for improvement of labor and economic conditions. This kind of co-operation—tending to peace, not war—is practiced by the sixty-two states belonging to the International Labor Organization.

Reports of recent progress in such international co-operative endeavor comes from the I. L. O. in Geneva. Word has just been received there of the ratification by New Zealand of twenty-two international labor conventions, or treaties, six of them dealing with hours of work in industry or commerce.

The I. L. O. says that the New Zealand ratifications bring the total number of ratifications of international labor conventions registered in Geneva to more than 800.

Another example of international co-operation reported by the I. L. O. is a world silicosis conference, to be held next September. The United States and other important nations will be represented.

What the I. L. O. is doing demonstrates that international co-operation for the betterment of mankind is possible, despite the sword-rattling and bombastic talk of egomaniacal dictators.

Lynching and the Wagner Bill

That not a single lynching has occurred thus far this year may be attributed to the drive for anti-lynching legislation, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York says in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union assuring supporters of the Wagner-Van Nuys bill that it will be pushed for a vote at this session of Congress.

"Although the anti-lynching bill has been displaced for the time being," Senator Wagner wrote, "you can be assured that I intend to continue to exert every effort until this bill has been enacted

into law at this session of Congress. In the meantime we may rejoice in the fact that not a single lynching has occurred thus far this year, and several have been averted because of the mere pendency of the anti-lynching bill."

All Democratic People Interested

Anna May Wong, famous American-born Chinese screen actress, has wired her consent to be a sponsor of the San Francisco branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

"It is evident that the present war in China is a desperate fight on the part of the Japanese militarists to forestall and kill completely the progress of the unification of China. This war is not the concern of the Chinese people alone, but must be protested by the American people as well. All democratic people must make this their fight against further fascist encroachment," she said.

Miss Wong has recently returned from China and is at present on a personal appearance tour of the country. She plans to come to San Francisco on the last leg of the tour to speak for the cause of China under the sponsorship of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

Labor Going Ahead

American Federation of Labor unions are not letting the depression stop their progress. Labor papers from all over the nation tell the story. Reports of new contracts, often with pay and hours gains, appear every week. In nearly all cases new contracts are won without strikes. Peaceful negotiation does the trick.

Three hundred thousand Jews in Vienna have been warned to leave; and Jews in other parts of Austria plus non-Jews whom the Nazis dislike bring the probable forced emigration up to little short of a million. And it will do to Austria precisely what the expulsion of Moors and Jews did to Spain—complete the ruin of the country.

The death of Colonel E. M. House brings back the days of 1914, when the German massacre at Louvain was a world-shocking horror. Now, it would be counted merely a normal incident in the progress of Fascism and Nazism.

It is very hard for an American who knows the history of oil companies in America to get up a sweat about the trials of oil companies in Mexico.

ENGLAND AND THE REFUGEES

Thus far only anti-Nazi Austrian refugees with sufficient funds to support themselves are being allowed to enter England. All other refugees are being refused admittance.

Handbill as Weapon

(From the New York "Times")

Freedom of the press is the right to publish a big, well-printed newspaper enjoying a large circulation. But even more is it the right to run off a hundred smudged handbills on a cellar press and distribute them at the street corner. Chief Justice Hughes has written the Supreme Court opinion annulling a municipal ordinance in a small Georgia town which required a license for distributing circulars. Mr. Hughes points out that in the history of liberty the "historic weapons" have been the leaflet and pamphlet.

This is more than ever the case today in countries where freedom of the press, with other liberties, has been suppressed. One spark of resistance to the totalitarian bosses will be found in the underground printing press, in the fugitive circular passed from hand to hand, often in disguised form. Unreconciled minorities under Hitler's or Mussolini's or Stalin's heel have no access to radio broadcasting stations. They can carry on with a few sheets of thin paper, printed where possible, handwritten if that is the only resource.

Rules to Regulate Picketing by San Francisco Labor Council

Adopted March 25, 1938

Section 1. Unions affiliated with regularly established Departmental Councils must have the sanction of their Departmental Council in writing before applying to the Labor Council for sanction to place pickets.

Sec. 2. Unions wishing to place pickets shall notify the office of the Labor Council of their desire in writing.

In the event the picketing is engaged in for the purpose of prosecuting a strike, the union shall have followed the regular procedure set forth in the constitution of the Council and shall have secured strike sanction.

In the event of picketing a place that is unfair to organized labor, or for the purpose of prosecuting a boycott against an unorganized and therefore unfair house, the action of the union in placing pickets shall first have the approval of the executive committee of the Labor Council. In the event of a union operating under an agreement with an employer who violates his part of the agreement and forces the union to take action by withdrawing its members from his employ (which necessarily means the placing of pickets) the office of the Labor Council shall first be notified before any action is taken and the officers of the Council be given an opportunity to bring about an adjustment, if possible. Provided, that where immediate action is necessary and it is impossible because of the time element to notify the Council, the unions, with the sanction of their Departmental Council and other unions that may be involved, shall be authorized to proceed immediately with the sanction necessary to straighten out such situation. The Council to be notified as soon as possible.

Sec. 3. It is recommended that the use of sashes, such as were introduced by the Culinary Workers during the hotel strike, be continued and that the official sash be a blue sash with the letters "A. F. of L." in red at the top of the sash and the word "Picket" in white, running down the sash; a sufficient number of these sashes to be made up at the order of the Labor Council; the style of the sash protected so there can be no misuse of them; and that these sashes be kept in the control of the Council.

When unions have been granted the right to place pickets they shall be furnished the necessary number of sashes by the office of the Council, for which they shall sign a receipt guaranteeing to return the sashes clean and laundered, or pay for any missing sashes; these sashes to be used by all pickets where sanction to picket has been granted, and to be known as the official picket sash.

Sec. 4. Signs and banners to be used should not exceed 36 by 36 inches in size, and the number of such signs and the wording thereon shall be approved by the executive committee of the Labor Council in conjunction with the Departmental Council, if any, and if no departmental council is involved, then by the executive committee of the union; and all such signs shall carry the legend, "A. F. of L."

Sec. 5. In all cases where a union requests the Council for sanction to picket, and other unions are involved, the executive committee of the Labor Council, together with the Departmental Council or individual union where no Departmental Council exists, shall be required to call a conference of representatives of all unions which may be involved, so that a definite plan of action, the number of pickets, and the methods of picketing may be determined, in order that the efforts of all parties involved be co-ordinated to insure quick and successful culmination of the dispute.

Sec. 6. The union or unions picketing shall place in charge of the picketing a competent and trustworthy member who will see that the picketing is conducted according to regulations and in an orderly manner; such person in charge shall have competent assistants at his disposal as picket captains. A mimeographed sheet of instructions to picket should be compiled along the lines hereinafter enumerated a, b, c, d and e, and copies of such instructions provided by the union that is picketing, so that each picket will know his duties and responsibilities, to wit:

(a) All pickets to be neatly dressed (this does not mean in your Sunday suit, but dressed neatly and cleanly).

(b) Pickets are not to partake of intoxicating liquors while they are on the picket line; are not to engage in any extensive conversations or any altercation with any person or persons while they are on the picket line. No intoxicated person to be placed as a picket at any time.

(c) Pickets are to refrain from using abusive or obscene language, at any time, regardless of provocation.

(d) No violence shall be provoked or engaged in by the pickets.

(e) Pickets to remain on their picket post not to exceed a reasonable length of time, after which they are relieved by a fresh picket. This latter suggestion is made with the thought that picketing is a difficult and arduous task when properly done, and effective picketing properly carried out will secure its best results by having fresh, clean

and enthusiastic pickets on the picket line instead of pickets who are physically worn out.

(One other feature of the picketing subject on which your committee spent one whole Saturday morning was the question of the use of pickets in jurisdictional disputes. In the last campaign in which certain interests of San Francisco sought to put an anti-picketing law back on our statute books, the hardest arguments your labor speakers had to meet from the opposition were those in which the people seeking to establish this law pointed to the fact that pickets have been used by labor to solve disputes between branches or factions of labor, even though the employer whose place was being picketed was perfectly willing to operate under relationship with one of the unions.

Time after time in this recent campaign this argument was advanced and labor's representatives in these debates could make no other reply than that the only justifiable use of pickets is where there is a bona fide dispute in existence between employer and employee.

Your committee realizes full well the danger that a continued use of pickets in jurisdictional disputes may bring upon labor. It feels that it is an indication to the general public and our well-known enemies that labor is not responsible and is either unwilling or unable to control itself and regulate its own affairs and that a continuance of this type of picketing will only tend to establish a fine foundation for the enactment of legislation which will not only prevent us from picketing, but will be used as a means to regulate and control labor by law.

Your committee considered some of the recent cases of the use of pickets for solving jurisdictional disputes in San Francisco and felt extremely thankful that such procedure had luckily not resulted in injury or death to some of our own people—a thing which we would have been years living down. This matter is of course one which is of very wide scope and although we dislike the condition in which we find ourselves at the present time with two labor factions, we face realities as they exist, not as we would want them to be, and take some steps towards bringing some semblance of sanity and responsibility to this picture.)

Your committee feels in so far as jurisdictional disputes that may arise between unions affiliated with the Labor Council, that in addition to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, the above-mentioned rules and the machinery of the Labor Council are sufficient to adjust such disputes without any necessity for the use of pickets by either union.

Comment on World Events

I. L. N. S.

British labor appears—not for the first time—to have a near-monopoly of British statesmanship. The National Labor Council, which includes all British labor, has issued a statement denouncing Premier Chamberlain and declaring that the present tory policy is a direct menace to the peace of Europe. The statement says:

"He has refused to make any immediate use of the machinery of the League of Nations or collective security to put a check to the lawless aggression of fascist dictators.

"His statement that the relations of Germany and Czechoslovakia may in the near future threaten the peace of Europe and involve France, Great Britain and other countries in war is gravely alarming.

"Yet in such circumstances the prime minister gave no explicit warning that the systematic interference of nazi Germany in other states should cease. . . .

"The British labor movement calls for an im-

mediate meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations and for special consideration by European members of the league, particularly France, Britain and Russia, of steps to be taken to bring appeasement in central Europe and Spain. . . .

"The government's attitude of cynical disregard of the need of defending democracy may leave this country in a position of powerless isolation. Its continuance in office is a great menace to the peace of Europe."

* * *

"Need of defending democracy." That need is so clear, even on this side of the water, that it has made blessed old George Norris, whom every intelligent worker in America loves, modify his attitude on armaments. And, with the nazi German government openly claiming to direct both the foreign and domestic policy of Czechoslovakia; with the nazi chief spokesman announcing that everyone who opposes nazi rule in Austria will have to emigrate; with Mussolini saying that he will withdraw Italian troops from Spain when they have finished helping Franco crush the demo-

cratic government of Spain—there would seem to be good reason for the alarm of British labor.

* * *

William Green directed attention to the danger to employment in approving the United States plan, proposed by Secretary Hull, offering refuge to victims of German nazi persecution. Declaring it would be cruel and out of keeping with American principles if we closed the doors to refugees now, he said:

"However, as Secretary Hull pointed out, this country can not be expected or asked to receive a greater number of immigrants than is permitted by existing legislation. It would be unfair to millions of our own citizens who can not find work and earn a living now."

ASYLUM FOR SIGMUND FREUD

Asylum in the United States for Sigmund Freud, noted Viennese psychologist, "a virtual prisoner" since the nazi coup in Austria, has been urged in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by the Psychologists' League of New York City.

Funds Given Roosevelt To Combat Recession

Congress armed the administration with a \$1,500,000,000 weapon to combat the recession shortly after rail management and labor had urged President Roosevelt to seek temporary federal subsidies to save the \$26,000,000,000 industry.

Legislative action on amendments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act, which will broaden the agency's lending powers, was completed when the House, after eighty minutes of debate, approved the changes by a vote of 339 to 6.

The measure, similar to one passed by the Senate last week, removes the \$3,000,000,000 ceiling formerly placed on R.F.C. loans to business and industry, and makes available \$1,500,000 for expansion of trade through loans to industry and to municipalities.

In Personal Charge

Fresh from a legislative conference with the President as he took personal charge of the government drive to stem the business slump, House leaders brought the R.F.C. measure up under drastic suspension of rule procedure, which required a two-thirds vote for passage.

Mr. Roosevelt went direct from his conference with his capitol lieutenants, including Vice-President John N. Garner, into a meeting with railway management and labor executives. They proposed that the government guarantee the railroads a fair net income over a trial period by use of a federal subsidy, which would make up any deficiency in actual earnings.

They argued that such a plan would enable the carriers not only to maintain employment and payrolls, according to the President's wishes, but also would permit the roads to make needed main-

tenance improvements and thus stimulate the heavy goods industries.

The conferees estimated the government's maximum liability at \$300,000,000 annually if the plan failed to increase revenues and initiate a general business improvement.

Evolved at Parleys

The plan was evolved at Washington conferences last week and was presented by George Harrison, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. Roosevelt was represented as being cool toward the plan, pointing out that he did not believe the government could participate in such subsidies. Chairman Burton K. Wheeler, Montana member of the powerful Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, warned a fortnight ago that he opposed subsidies. The President told the conferees that he would give careful consideration to their plan, however.

It was stated after the conference that the chief executive probably would send a special message to Congress on the rail situation prepared by a three-man Interstate Commerce Commission Committee headed by Chairman Walter A. M. Splawn.

RUMANIA BARS REFUGEES

The Rumanian government has sealed its borders to prevent anti-Nazi Austrian refugees from entering. The Rumanian frontier guards have been instructed to permit no refugees to cross the line.

SAFETY EDUCATION WORK

Appointment of Gerry H. Lockner of Los Angeles as supervisor of traffic safety education for the Department of Motor Vehicles in southern California is announced by Director Ray Ingels, head of the department. For the last nine years Lockner has been associated with the Hollywood "Citizen-News" in an executive capacity, but has resigned the position with that newspaper to devote his full time to the traffic safety education work for the department.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON SILICOSIS

A world conference on silicosis, the first of its kind in eight years, is being convened by the International Labor Office, and will be held, either in Geneva or in some other Swiss city, during the first fortnight of next September. The United States is expected to be represented. It is announced that since the first world conference on silicosis was convened, in 1930, fresh research and inquiries undertaken have resulted in contributing considerably to elucidation of the problem. A new study on workmen's compensation for silicosis has just been published by the International Labor Office.

Green Asks Support for A.F. of L. Political League

An appeal to all members of the American Federation of Labor to support the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. and shun the so-called Labor's Non-partisan League as a C. I. O. dummy was received this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the A. F. of L. Political League of California, and is being sent to all unions, signed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The appeal was issued by Green on direction of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and says that body "regards the execution of the A. F. of L. non-partisan political policy of primary importance."

It "calls upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to apply said non-partisan political policy in accordance with the spirit and the letter of decisions made by conventions of the A. F. of L.," and continues:

"Through the pursuit of such a policy the effectiveness of labor's political power can be centered and utilized in the election of candidates who subscribe to the legislative and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor, and in the defeat of those who are opposed thereto."

The appeal points out the necessity of considering the highly important primary elections to be held, and the November election, and calls upon "the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to renew their support of the non-partisan policy and prepare to carry said policy into effect in a special way both during the primary elections and at the November elections."

The appeal then reiterates the report made to the executive council at its last meeting in Miami, relating to the status of Labor's Non-Partisan League in relation to the C. I. O.

"This brings to the attention of all the need for supporting the A. F. of L. Political League of California and ignoring Labor's Non-Partisan League," Vandeleur said.

BOSS THE TAILOR MOVES

The shop of Boss the Tailor, which for several years has been located at 624 Market street, will hereafter be conducted at 650 Market street. The Bosses, father and son, have conducted one of the most consistent union tailor shops in San Francisco since 1898, and continued success in the new location is predicted.

HAIRDRESSING SCHOOLS

Local Union No. 148-A, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, again calls attention to the fact that unfair schools are still operating in their craft and, what is more, are receiving support from the families of union people. In the communication to the Labor Council the union asks "the full support of organized labor in making these schools either private institutions or open to the public free of charge. Boycott the schools and help organized labor. Demand our shop card and beauty operators' pin." Dorothy Smith is the energetic secretary-treasurer of the union.

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Reform California Tax Manners

At the San Francisco Labor Council meeting last Friday N. D. Alper, executive secretary of the Tax Relief Association of California, sponsor of the Ralston Amendment, spoke on the importance of this measure to men and women who work. He pointed out the iniquity of the sales tax, which the association seeks to repeal.

"Business cannot pay taxes," the speaker declared. "We kid ourselves when we think such taxes do not blow back in our face. All taxes levied on the products of labor and industry, by inevitable economic laws, must be added to the price and shifted to the consumer. Therefore taxes on labor products are paid by you and me as consumers. Of course, since you get the tax bill and pay taxes on your own personally-owned improvements and tangible personal property, you know such bills are a deduction from your wages. We pay the taxes on business as hidden taxes. To escape them we must abolish them."

The speaker assailed the notion that the sales tax was in any way a school tax. This, he declared, was a "cheap publicity stunt to defend an undefendable tax. We had schools for eighty years before the greatest tax stupidity of the age—the sales tax—was passed in 1933. By constitutional requirements the general fund, and all taxes that support that fund, support our school requirements. In the name of a cause sacred to labor, our schools, they seek, by use of the vile sales tax, to shift the cost of schools which maintain land values off their lands to the common people in order to make larger profits in their unsocial land dealing."

The second point obliterated by the speaker was that this proposed tax reform will place an "unbearable burden on the little home owners, renters or farmers." Alper continued:

"So few people benefit by the present cheating and stealing tax system, they have to fool the vast majority of voters in order to keep it on the backs of the people. How can not paying the sales tax, now \$15 a head or \$60 an average family in California; not paying taxes direct or 'hidden' on improvements and tangible personal property, now \$25 a head or \$100 an average family, place an 'unbearable burden' on the little home owners, renters and farmers?"

"But they say it is that land value tax that is mean and vicious to the little home owners, etc. Let's see! Where are the land values and who owns them? They are not to be found under houses in which people live nor in farm lands today. They are in the highly congested downtown land areas, in industrial, water power sites, and natural resource areas. And who owns them? Corporations, estates, investment companies, and a few rich individuals, and not the working people. A few own the hearts of the land value melon and have left the people a bit of the rind.

"Now the only question remaining is, Can such a tax be shifted?"

"Here is the point few labor people seem to understand. If such a tax could be shifted would they fight it as they do? If this tax could be shifted they would laugh it off and not try to fight it. The fact is—and this worries them no little—it can't be. For over 150 years the economists have known and said that such a tax cannot be shifted in higher prices, higher rents, or higher

costs of home getting and home owning. They just retain less of the land rent they now collect and pay more to government. It is this fact which causes the very vicious fight against this proposal, and it is this fact which points the way in the tax fight for working people, including working farmers.

"Realize what the Ralston Amendment means for labor and will do to labor's principal enemies, the land hogs," concluded the speaker. "It will help wipe out the vile slums, stimulate construction, put men and women to work, relieve poverty and the terrific relief load now being borne by those who are fortunate in having work and industry."

IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF

Ed Green, Jr., a popular executive of the Liberty Dairy, has severed his connection of several years with that institution to go into business for himself. At present he has offices in the Grant building.

SUPPORT FOR STOVE MOUNTERS

The Stockton Central Labor Council has sanctioned a strike at the Fraser furnace plant in that city. The Fraser Furnace Corporation has defeated every effort of Stove Mounters' Union No. 69 to secure a minimum wage scale of \$24 a week. Local No. 61 of Niles, Calif., has gone on record as being 100 per cent behind the strikers and asks the support of organized labor generally.

Murphy Condemns Force

Striking utility workers ended their three-day seizure of all power facilities in Saginaw Valley, Mich., last Monday, after C. I. O. union and company officials agreed in a meeting with Governor Frank Murphy to extend their recently expired agreement until August.

Murphy announced the settlement after a seven-hour conference in a Detroit hotel.

Threats of retaliatory strikes by two other unions were believed averted by Murphy's promise to urge the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election without delay to determine which organization represents a majority of Consumers' Power Company employees.

The governor revealed the settlement was preceded by evacuation of the plants and coupled his announcement with a stern denunciation of property seizure.

"It is a bad precedent," he said, "and contributes to use of force and violence when workers use this means of settling strikes. I am opposed to such actions. They are illegal and cannot be justified."

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Attention, Secretaries!

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Questions and Answers

On the Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q. 1. What is meant by federal old-age insurance?

A. There are three types of benefits payable directly by the federal government under the federal old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act:

(1) Monthly benefits payable after a person is 65; (2) lump-sum benefits payable at 65, and (3) payments upon death, also lump sum.

These benefits are based on wages. Who will receive these benefits and how the amounts are determined will be explained later.

Q. 2. What is the purpose of federal old-age insurance?

A. The main purpose is to provide an assured retirement income to wage earners when they have reached the age of 65, thus making possible the retirement of these older workers from regular employment and also increasing opportunities for employment and advancement of younger workers.

Q. 3. How does federal old-age insurance differ from state old-age pensions?

A. The old-age insurance benefits provided by the Social Security Act differ from state old-age pensions in two ways—first, they are to be paid by the federal government directly to the individual; and second, payment will not be dependent on the establishment of need. The amount of old-age insurance paid to each person will depend on his work and wages before reaching the age of 65—other income makes no difference.

Further questions and answers will appear from week to week.

Applications for old-age insurance lump-sum payments (now payable) should be addressed to J. B. Cress, manager Social Security Board, Field Office, 785 Market street, San Francisco, Calif.

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Run o' the Hook

News Notes of Typographical Union No. 21

Harry E. Bennett, veteran California printer, and a member of No. 21 for years, died in Petaluma Sunday, March 27. Mr. Bennett, who was 75 years of age, has been retired for 15 years. He is survived by four children, Mrs. Lillian Cuka, Mrs. Ruby Batham and Paul Bennett of San Francisco and Allen Bennett of Petaluma. Services were held in Petaluma on March 30, and interment was at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Reports from Los Angeles state Joe Wiseman, who has been ill for weeks and confined to his bed most of the time, is up again and able to get about with the aid of canes.

M. A. Hamilton, president of Fresno Typographical Union and secretary of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference, who had attended a convention of the conference at San Jose on Sunday, spent Monday in San Francisco renewing acquaintances.

Polls were open from 12 noon till 6 p. m. Wednesday while the membership devoted itself to deciding the five referendum propositions to be voted on. Perhaps the greatest interest was shown in Proposition No. 5, which provides for relinquishing jurisdiction over the mailers. Propositions 1 to 4 were submitted by the executive council of the I. T. U., and involve the constitution, laws and policies of the International Union as affected by amendments to the constitution by the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor and declarations and decisions of the executive council.

Final tabulation of the vote of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 and San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 was as follows:

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21—Proposition No. 1: Yes, 163; No, 601. No. 2: Yes, 699; No, 62. No. 3: Yes, 717; No, 43. No. 4: Yes, 707; No, 52. No. 5: Yes, 231; No, 519.

Oakland Typographical Union No. 36—Proposition No. 1: Yes, 31; No, 191. No. 2: Yes, 209; No, 18. No. 3: Yes, 215; No, 12. No. 4: Yes, 214; No, 13. No. 5: Yes, 112; No, 106.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18—Proposition No. 1: Yes, 11; No, 77. No. 2: Yes, 72; No, 16. No. 3: Yes, 78; No, 10. No. 4: Yes, 81; No, 7. No. 5: Yes, 1; No, 88.

John Henry Nash's famous \$200,000 collection of books and fine printing including a leaf from

the Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed, has been shipped to the University of Oregon.

"I'm sorry the books had to leave San Francisco," stated the famous journeyman printer, master craftsman and publisher, "but nobody approached me about using the collection for the Golden Gate International Exposition, and the University of California couldn't raise the money."

Members of No. 21 are forming a soft ball team. The first practice will be at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning April 10, at James Rolph (Mission) playground, Potrero avenue and Army street, at the end of the "H" car line. Those interested in playing this game, or in assisting the sports committee of the union in forwarding its activities, are asked to report at the above-mentioned playground next Sunday morning.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Sick list: Dan Shannon has entered St. Joseph's Hospital to undergo an operation—nothing serious, we understand, and hope. Fred McCallum has been suffering from an attack of the well-known flu germ. Joe Benz reports that Jay Savage is up and around on crutches, which seems to indicate that Savage is on the mend from his hip injury. Mickey Donelin is under the care of a doctor at present, cause of his illness not being known at this writing.

Russell Boone, makeup, started a long vacation trip last Saturday. He expects to be gone about three months, visiting his old stamping ground, Florida. He will also visit various parts of the country and make a trip to Havana.

You fellows that have ideas concerning the scale should attend the meeting of the union, Sunday, April 10, Labor Temple, at 1 p. m., is the time and place.

Extra! Extra! Application for marriage license—Claude Lillian, 22, 651 Duncan street, and Lois V. Green, 19, 1739 Larkin street. Congratulations are in order.

C. I. O. AND ALASKA FISHERIES

A new labor controversy was injected into the Alaska canning situation in Seattle last week when the C. I. O. Cannery Workers' Union announced it had requested the National Labor Relations Board to certify it as the sole bargaining agency for all Alaska cannery workers. The salmon fishing and canning season is already six weeks behind in some sections, due to inability of the Alaska Fishermen's Union and the canned salmon industry, the packers, to reach a 1938 agreement.

AIR-CONDITIONED BUSES

Air-conditioned buses will soon go into service on Santa Fe Trail Transportation Company's interstate lines. The new equipment, insulated against heat, cold, vibration and noise, differs radically from conventional types now in use. A mechanical unit controls temperatures summer and winter, and washes, filters and changes air every three minutes.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Otto E. Lepp, I. T. U. mailer representative, left this week for Birmingham, Greensboro, Shreveport and Wichita on organization work.

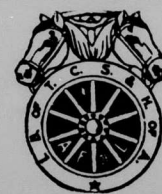
At a three days' state printer bowling tournament held in Milwaukee last week Frank Flannick, Milwaukee mailer, in the last game of the double series, topped a perfect 300, the first perfect score on those alleys in the tournament and in the history of the mailers' bowling division.

The president of the Wisconsin Typographical Conference is deserving of felicitations for having issued an official letter urging all unions in the state to defeat proposition No. 5 in the April 6 referendum.

Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., and self-appointed candidate against Rand Anderson (incumbent) of New York for secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., is reported as meeting with much opposition to his candidacy for that office in his own union, St. Louis. At the March meeting of that union, attended by some thirty instead of the usual seventy members, his plea for support is said to have created little or no enthusiasm. All indications point to New York continuing its control over the affairs of the M. T. D. U. Speculation is being indulged in as regards New York turning down Roberts as candidate for M. T. D. U. office. It may be the alliance of Roberts and the president of the Chicago Mailers' Union in favor of a proposed mailers' international union sought to change the "seat of government" from New York to Chicago. Apparently the M. T. D. U. party is no longer a harmonious one.

A. Steve Nance, charter member of Atlanta Mailers' Union, died from a sudden stroke of paralysis in Atlanta on April 3. He was 42 years of age and at the time of his demise was regional director for the Textile Workers' organization committee. He also served six years as president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades and had been a delegate to several M. T. D. U. and I. T. U. conventions.

See that your Easter hat bears the union label.



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To Honor Father Yorke

Among the communications read at the weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday was the following from John J. Taheny, secretary of the United Irish Societies of San Francisco:

"April 1, 1938.

"San Francisco Labor Council.

"Gentlemen: This is to remind you that the annual memorial exercises in honor of the late Rev. Peter C. Yorke will take place on Palm Sunday, April 10, 1938. A mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and thereafter on the same day there will be the annual exercise at his grave in Holy Cross Cemetery, San Mateo County.

"As an orator, scholar and educator Father Yorke was without a peer. As a militant champion of the weak and the oppressed and as the relentless foe of religious intolerance, his force and power were invincible. For these qualities he merits the homage of all who esteem true manhood and patriotism. Organized labor has always had a strong affection for Father Yorke, dating from those turbulent times when the Teamsters' Union was engaged in one of the most bitter and critical strikes in the history of San Francisco. In the might of his pen and the compelling vigor of his speeches they had a fearless and unwavering friend.

"San Francisco is a better city for his having lived amongst us. The yearly trek to his grave is without precedent in our state. The memory of his untiring devotion to the cause of Irish freedom is, of course, dear to the sons of Erin. But among his friends were those of all races and creeds. His fight for Irish freedom was the same fight which George Washington made for American freedom. It was not a religious fight. While Ireland is overwhelmingly a Catholic country, the outstanding heroes in its long struggle have been men of different religious faith, such as the illustrious Robert Emmet.

"I know that these facts are well implanted in the minds of the older members of your unions. They are recounted for the benefit of the younger members who may not be familiar with Father Yorke.

"I hope and trust that the members of the unions will attend these exercises in large numbers to honor his memory and the principles for which he so gallantly fought.

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. TAHENY, Secretary."

Only Solution of Railway Problem Is Government Ownership of Roads

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared this week that government ownership of railroads was the only solution to the "serious transportation problem."

Green, addressing about 400 representatives from A. F. of L. crafts of the railway employees' department, placed the blame for the financial

situation of the railroads on the carriers. He pledged full support of the A. F. of L. in any economic or legislative program to remedy the present situation.

Green commended the railroad workers for their refusal to accept wage reductions, asserting that by such action "they protected the economic interests of thousands of workers."

10,600 WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Approximately 19,000 magazines, 2080 daily newspapers and 10,600 weekly newspapers, including labor papers, are currently being published in the United States, it is estimated.

HARLAN MINERS ACQUITTED

A group of union coal miners were acquitted by a circuit court jury at Harlan, Ky., on Monday last of charges that they conspired to intimidate non-union miners and union members who broke the rules by fastening bells around their necks. Prolonged cheers from a small crowd in the courtroom greeted the verdict.

ATLANTA JOINS WET TERRITORY

Fulton County, Georgia, of which Atlanta is county seat, joined ten other Georgia counties recently in approving legal sale and manufacture of liquor under a new state local option law. County voters indorsed repeal by a vote of 11,884 to 3658. The city of Atlanta voted 8244 for legalization and 2144 against. In the county, outside of Atlanta, the vote was 3640 to 1514.

Want to Serve State

Eight thousand persons want jobs as account clerks with the State of California.

Such was the conclusion drawn by Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, in pointing out that a total of 8436 persons had taken state civil service examinations for account clerk positions on Saturday, March 19. The tests were given in eleven cities throughout the state, ranging from Eureka on the north to San Diego on the south.

With 3225 candidates appearing for the examinations in Sacramento alone, Kroeger said that the grand total represented a new high for the number of candidates competing for positions in the state civil service through a single series of examinations.

San Francisco followed Sacramento in the number of candidates, with 2442, while 2010 took the tests in Los Angeles. Other cities and the number of persons appearing for the examinations were: Stockton, with 268; San Diego, 245; Fresno, 96; San Bernardino, 84; Eureka, 26; San Luis Obispo, 20; Bishop, 15, and the Veterans' Home at Yountville, 5.

Wildflower Displays

April's display of blossoms and wildflowers has begun to unfold in various localities and with favorable weather will soon be at its best to give added pleasure to springtime motor trips, according to the Touring Bureau of the California State Automobile Association. Further indication of the approach of the spring floral display is provided by the scheduling of several flower shows for the week-end of April 23 and 24.

Sacramento will hold its Spring Flower Show on those two days in the Educational Building at the State Fair Grounds. Stockton will hold a Spring Flower Show, presented by the Stockton Garden Club in National Guard Armory. Wildflowers of Santa Cruz County will be displayed in the community hall at Felton by the Valley Floral Club of San Lorenzo Valley.

Kern County's wildflower spectacle, famed as one of the most impressive each year, has begun to spread over the rolling hills and open valleys of the area. Foothills west of Caliente are taking on the color of blooming poppies. The foot of the White Wolf Grade, east of Arvin, is covered with lupin and the slopes of ravines along the grade are covered with poppies and lupin and other wildflowers. In the area between Bakersfield and Shafter many varieties have begun to appear.

Fruit blossoms in the vicinity of Auburn have begun to come out, including peach, plum and cherry.

Santa Clara Valley, noted for its vast orchards in bloom, is expected to reach the peak of a fine display this month.

In Sonoma County prune trees have begun to blossom. Almond and prune blossoms are reported out in great profusion in the Green Valley and Gordon Valley sections of Solano County.

"VALLEY FORGE" IN OAKLAND

After a successful run, "Valley Forge," current San Francisco Theater Union production, will reopen at the City Club Theater, Oakland, April 8, 9 and 10. Tickets may be purchased at the Green Street Theater in San Francisco, Sherman-Clay in Oakland, or the Sather Gate Book Shop.

Phone Underhill 4127

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 1, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved with the correction that there be added under the heading, "New Business," the following: "Moved to place the Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk street, on the 'We Don't Patronize List.' Motion carried."

Credentials—Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees No. 283, William Wallace vice William Ballard; Jewelry Workers No. 36, Joseph Kahn vice Richard Weber; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Marion Brown, Elvera Vail, M. Larsin, Paul Hoover, vice Stanley Scott, John Bliotta, Larry Vail, Frank Miller; Street Railway Employees No. 1004, William A. Northway, D. C. Wagers, vice A. E. England, Ralph Hinckle; Typographical No. 21, R. E. Trickle vice E. C. Browne. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Operating Engineers No. 64, expressing appreciation to Council and officers for co-operation in securing agreement with San Francisco Laundry Association, and commending President Shelley for his presentation of the case during negotiations. Tobacco Workers, commenting on unsuccessful negotiations with the Liggett & Meyers Co. Corrugated Fibre Products and Envelope Corporation, stating they have settled their differences with the Envelope Corporation and thank the Council and officers for their co-operation.

Referred to Secretary: Invitation of Grocery Clerks No. 648 to address the union meeting Thursday, April 7, at Scottish Rite Hall. Barbers No. 148, stating that Delegates Ludwig Keller and David Dinsmore have been suspended by the

International Union, and are no longer entitled to represent this union.

Referred to Officers: Resolution of Warehousemen's Union No. 860, stating that there appears an urgent need of 100 new members of the Police Department because of increase of population and crime, and urging the appointment of police officers from the present civil service police eligible list, which expires May 2, and indorsing the appointment, with funds to be provided by the Board of Supervisors, because of existing emergency conditions.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Request of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists to place on the "We Don't Patronize List" beauty shops that do not display their shop cards. Also the same union, requesting publicity for their circular against patronizing schools teaching the art, and urging demand for Beauty Shop Card and Beauty Operators' Pin. United Irish Societies of San Francisco, requesting publicity for society's memorial celebration for Rev. Peter C. Yorke, in Holy Cross Cemetery Sunday, April 10, 1938.

Referred to Label Section: Circular letter of Stove Mounters No. 61, boycotting the Fraser Furnace Corporation at Stockton, Calif.

Referred to Executive Committee: Displaymen and Showcard Writers, withdrawing one delegate, Walter Holstrom. Application of Garage Employees No. 66 for placing the Bernal Garage, 1643 Valencia, on the "We Don't Patronize List." Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1133, asking for assistance in securing an agreement with the Navlet Seed Company. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, complaining against Florsheim shoe stores in this city.

Resolution: Presented by Metal Trades Council, complaining against interference by groups of men against their members working on the waterfront and demanding that they affiliate with the Maritime Federation:

Whereas, There are various unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, which have agreements with their employers, calling for these unions to supply all the men needed for the work to be done; and

Whereas, In the past several weeks members of various unions affiliated with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council who have been employed in repair work on vessels in and around San Francisco waterfront have been repeatedly approached by various groups of men who have told them that unless they join the Federation on the waterfront, to work on these ships, they will not be allowed to work regardless of their union affiliations; and

Whereas, There is no dispute in existence between these unions and these employers at the present time, nor any of the other unions involved in this work; and

Whereas, some of the members of these unions, in an attempt to earn their daily wage and do the

work for which they were hired, have been threatened with all sorts of intimidations and have been removed from said work by certain groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That these unions not only protest against this non-labor and unreasonable interference by these groups, but also guarantee that their members will be accorded protection in the completion of their work; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council indorse this resolution and the action of these unions affiliated with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and pledge its support to the end that their members will be protected from any further intimidations; and that the organizations will be accorded full support of this Council and the unions affiliated with it in their efforts to maintain and protect the present existing signed agreements; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be printed in the Labor Clarion and copies be sent to the San Francisco Building Trades Council, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, State Federation of Labor and also be given to the press for publication.

Indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting, Friday evening, April 1, 1938.

Report of Executive Committee—Met with the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council and Attorneys Henry B. Lister and Matthew F. Tobriner for the purpose of discussing the all too numerous instances lately in which the employers have been rushing into court securing restraining orders and injunctions against labor organizations, thereby interfering with the rights of unions to organize and the right to prosecute boycotts and strike against unfair employers. While California has no law like the Wagner Act, it has become a recent practice for employers to rush into court with each and every issue that arises between themselves and labor organizations. Out of this has grown a situation in which the courts have assumed the position of deciding when a union has the right to strike or to place pickets around a business establishment. The trend of recent cases is not only contrary to principles of organized labor, but also not in line with old California cases in which the right of boycott, primary and secondary, was recognized. Some judges appear to hold that if a union has no member in a plant it can not be picketed or advertised as unfair. Some also try to hold this when a labor dispute exists. In view of the fact that several cases are due to come up on appeal before the State Supreme Court in the near future, it is extremely important that these cases be given careful preparation and presentation. This situation especially was discussed. California law in many respects differs from federal law, as we have no anti-injunction law and no labor relations act. Hence California precedents instead of federal precedents will rule many of the local cases, so California organized labor has a legal field to explore and work out for the benefit of California labor; so as a conclusion of this hearing committee recommends that the Council's Law and Legislative Committee take this matter in hand and advise from time to time as to what legal cases to

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Blue Danube Restaurant, 24 Ellis.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

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take up and prosecute or assist in bringing to a decision favorable to labor, and of a character to enable the Council to advise its affiliated unions when requested to do so. Council concurred. In the matter of controversy between Apartment House Building Service Employees No. 14 and the manager of the Dorn Properties, 2210 Jackson street, there exist different views concerning seniority rights, whether to be restricted only to employees working in the same building, or whether to take in all working for same employer, and the matter will be considered by representatives of both parties in the near future, and therefore the matter was laid over awaiting a possible agreement. The Furniture Salesmen were reported to have accepted the agreement with the employers, with several improvements in conditions. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe Salesmen reported they have signed all of Werner's shoe stores. The Photographers have signed up a number of blue print shops and are making good progress. The culinary unions have struck the Olympic Club and the Operating Engineers are involved; all employees coming out. The Envelope Corporation was reported having signed up with the Corrugated Fibre Products and Envelope Workers, and the unions thank the Council for its assistance. The Tobacco Workers asked the Council's assistance in negotiating with the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company. The Howard Automobile Company remains unfair, and all labor people are urged to boycott their sales and services; overtures made to their employees have been turned down. The Sailors' Union will sup-

port all bona fide unions in their endeavors to better their conditions.

At this time Mr. N. D. Alper was introduced to the delegates and he gave a rousing lecture on behalf of the Tax Relief Association, and explained the initiative measure to be voted on this year, namely, the so-called Ralston Amendment, providing for the abolition of the state sales tax and the gradual limitation of taxation on labor and industry. He was well received.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee took up again the application of Welders' Lodge No. 1330 of the Machinists, and had a reply from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor stating that he has investigated the matter and, in view of all the facts, that he has arrived at the conclusion that the local union of welders chartered by the machinists is entitled to representation in your central body. Committee therefore recommended that Welders' Lodge No. 1330 be accepted for affiliation to the Council, and that their delegate, C. Cardno, be seated. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved that the California Packing Corporation be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried. Moved that the Shell Oil Company be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried. Moved that the Standard Oil Company also be removed from the list. Motion lost.

Receipts, \$226.60; expenditures, \$396.72.
Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Additional Hospitals Sign Union Contracts

The Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union announces the signing of agreements with five additional hospitals.

Agreements recently signed cover the union membership in the Children's Hospital, 3700 California street; Mary's Help Hospital, 145 Guerrero street; Mt. Zion Hospital, 2200 Post street; St. Joseph's Hospital, Park Hill and Buena Vista; St. Mary's Hospital, Hayes and Stanyan streets.

This concludes the original group of hospitals as represented by the San Francisco Hospital Conference, with the exception of the Stanford Hospital—the latter being very much out of line on wages, hours, and employment conditions.

Therefore the union recommends the patronizing of the following ten hospitals, which are working under contractual relations with the union: Children's Hospital, Dante Hospital, Franklin Hospital, French Hospital, Mary's Help Hospital, Mt. Zion Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital.

M. J. ROWAN,
Hospital Workers' Union.

TEACHERS WIN SALARY VICTORY

Oshkosh, Wis., teachers are \$40,000 richer this year because of a determined campaign by the Oshkosh Federation of Teachers. The city council appropriated that amount as a partial restoration of two 10 per cent cuts which Oshkosh teachers suffered in recent years.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161—1085-A Mission. Hemlock 2934.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America No. 266—1179 Market.
American Federation of Actors—Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg., 25 Taylor.
American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.
Apartment House Employees No. 14—109 Golden Gate Ave.
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth ave.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1026—108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Automobile Salesmen—108 Valencia.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Bank Employees No. 21030—272 Monadnock Bldg.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market.
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Labor Temple.
Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Dovre Hall, Eighteenth Street.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Building Service Employees No. 87—109 Golden Gate Ave.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—4442 Third.
Can Workers' Union—513 Valencia.
Candy and Confectionery Workers—513 Valencia.
Cannery Workers No. 21106—1085-A Mission.
Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cigar makers—542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—Room 414, 1095 Market.
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Clockmakers No. 8—149 Mason.
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.

Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Deep Sea & Purse Seine Fishermen—2797 Taylor.
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 20833—Wm. J. Callahan, Sec., 1637 Sacramento, Apt. 4.
Dentists' Union, Local 21174—Native Sons' Hall, Meets 1st Thursday.
Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.
Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia. Underhill 0798.
Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)—229 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 230 Jones.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—1085-A Mission. Hemlock 2934.
Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245—2940 Sixteenth.
Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.
Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.
Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.
Hotel & Apartment Clerks, etc., No. 283—111 Jones.
Ice Drivers No. 519—1532 Anza.
Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 273—149 Mason.
Ladies' Garment Workers—149 Mason.
Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers No. 31—1067 Market.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.

Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2674 Third.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Malters No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—113 Steuart.
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—51 Clay.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.
Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
Nurses No. 19223—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Underhill 1643.
Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 18th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—513 Valencia.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts—William Quall, Sec., 25 Taylor.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Production Machine Operators and Metal Miscellaneous Employees—2915 16th St.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—200 Guerrero. Market 1806.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.
Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 412, 1095 Market.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 42—W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541—2940 Sixteenth.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 2053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Ross, sec., 1821 Stockton.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex.
Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Frank 0914.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Ralph Brown, R. F. D. Box 37, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4302 Twentieth.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, Div. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
Structural Pest Control & Exterminators—230 Jones St.
Structural Shopmen No. 491—John J. Connelly, 925—39th Ave., Oakland.
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
Tailors No. 80 (merged with Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America No. 42)—1179 Market. Hemlock 5983.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers No. 210—
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 6144.
United Bituminous Enamellers and Allied Crafts—J. L. O'Toole, Sec.-Treas., 1329 Sacramento. Tuxedo 2348.
United Textile Workers, Bag Workers—149 Mason.
United Textile Workers, Cordage Workers—149 Mason.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Venetian Blind Workers—378 Irvington.
Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Wholesale Salesmen No. 1406—2940 Sixteenth.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.

New Wage-Hour Bill

Administration leaders this week launched a drive for action on a compromise wage-hour bill approved by a House labor sub-committee after a three-month deadlock.

The bill, filled with "escalator" clauses, calls for an eventual goal of 40 cents per hour minimum pay and a forty-hour maximum work-week in industry.

Irked by delay, Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, chairman of the group, called his Democratic colleagues into executive session—ignoring the two Republican and one Progressive members—and approved the compromise measure without a record vote.

Outstanding features of the bill are:

1—Creation of an independent five-man agency, which would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, to fix and administer flexible wage-hour standards pointing toward the 40-40 goal as "soon as possible."

2—The board could fix wage rates on the average basic pay for each occupation in individual industries. It could not fix hourly rates more than 5 cents over the average during the first year, nor go below it. It could, however, increase the hourly rate by 5 cents every year until the 40-cent level is attained.

3—The board could not set maximum hours at more than forty-eight per week at the beginning and would be instructed to reduce them gradually to the forty goal.

Chairman Mary T. Norton of the Labor Committee summoned her full group to meet Tuesday to consider the bill.

While admitting the measure ignores Southern demands for wage differentials, Ramspeck contends the compromise should offset Dixie opposition.

It still must be approved by the full Labor Committee, and a protracted battle seems likely. It then must go to the hostile Rules Committee, where a little band of Southerners allied with Republicans bottled up the original bill.

C. I. O. ALUMINUM UNION LOSES

A year-old labor controversy in the Aluminum Company of America's Edgewater, N. J., plant ended with the announcement that employees had voted almost 3 to 1 in favor of an independent union as their bargaining agency in preference to a C. I. O. affiliate. The preferential election conducted by the N.L.R.B. showed that 944 workers of 1300 eligible to vote favored the independent union.

HITLER'S CANADA PLANS BLOCKED

The fact that Hitler, through his propaganda agencies and consulates, is engaged in a drive to Nazify German nationals and those of German descent living abroad has in no way affected the naturalization of Germans in Montreal, Quebec, according to Justice L. B. D. Bumbray, in charge of naturalization of the District of Montreal. "If Hitler has other ideas, he cannot carry them out as long as the new citizens reside in British territory," Bumbray stated.

Turmoil at Crockett

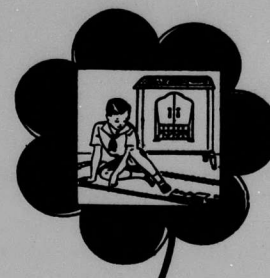
Ten or more men were injured to an extent requiring hospital treatment last Wednesday when A. F. of L. forces armed with clubs and sections of rubber hose routed C. I. O. pickets in bloody rioting in the sugar refinery town of Crockett, center of a jurisdictional dispute that three weeks ago closed the California-Hawaiian refinery.

Probably three times as many, authorities estimated, were treated privately. Several arrests were made.

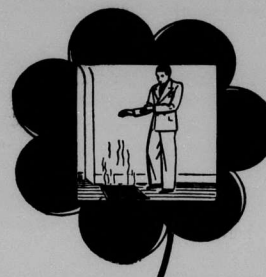
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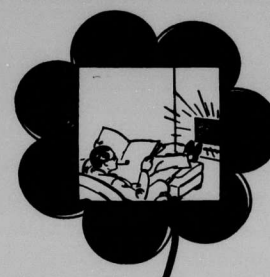
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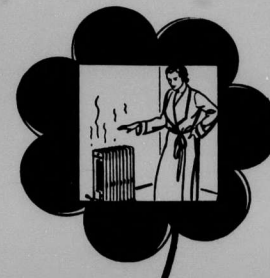
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